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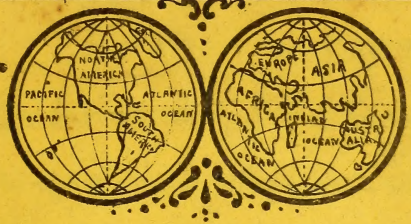

RUDY'S

LIGHT-LINE UNIVERSAL

SHORTHAND

SELF TAUGHT IN FIVE LESSONS.

SECOND IMPROVED ENLARGED EDITION

PRICE 50¢

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Three grand principles are introduced into steno-graphy by this system

1) The manner of writing is the same as in long-hand and at the same time practically so short, that the words of the most rapid speaker can be written down by any person within the first 3 months of practice. This system needs no lifting of the pen at each stroke, no thousands of wordsigns, which are a burden for the memory. The words are mostly written out fully, short and so similar to longhand, that you imagine writing a long-handword, when you are writing a whole sentence in shorthand. The following are only a few of the great many similar instances.

„I need no gas" = „ns", „narrow" = „v", „couple" = „C", „trouble" = „D", „forefather" = „w", „cause" = „6" etc.

These words are no rare ones but are often used in speeches and in simple conversation. Their short-handsigns, „ns", „v", „C", „D", „w", „6" are no abbreviations, but they contain every sound of the words according to the un. alphabet & rules.

The letter „v" f.i. represents every sound of the word „narrow". „Narrow" contains but 4 sounds, n, a, r, o, written in light-line univ. joined. A grand new writingsystem is hereby established upon the foundation of the historical habits of our handmovements habits, which have existed for thousands of years and to which we are accustomed for many generations.

2) Universal Use of the Alphabet and Rules.

By this system you write by sound and you have rules of abbreviation instead of arbitrary wordsigns. Every rule is used without exception and gives you the abbreviation of some syllable often used in hundreds and thousands of words of different languages.

3) A whole sentence or many words naturally belonging together can always be written together and stress can easily be laid on important matter. This is the grandest principle ever known in the history of stenography. It enables you to write much quicker than usual phonographers and in reading your attention is always called to the most important ideas.

Every word of the titlepage is translated into the light-line-universal. After having finished the fifth lesson you will easily detect every word contained in a phrase and every sound contained in a word. It will be just as easy for you to read it as the corresponding phrases in longhand.

" means „Rudyslightlineuniversal"

" " „Shorthandselftaughtin5lessons!"

" " „Secondimprovedandenlargededition"

" " „Price50¢". " means „SanFrisco,Cal."

" " „Eighteneightyseven"

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Letters with enclosed stamps answered promptly and free assistance given in this way to all selflearners. Private lessons & in classes by the author. Terms reasonable. List of References and Recommendation. Liberal commission to teachers, newsdealers and agents. Copies of the first edition are exchanged for the second edition by an additional payment of 25¢. Work procured for un. phonographers. First pupils always preferred. A. Rudy 1001½ MARKET ST. San Francisco

System of Rudys Light-Line-Universal-Shorthand.

Alphabet Alphabet

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n

vowel too long

o p q r s t u v w x y z pl bl

vowel under

spl ss, sc, th, dh sch sh tsh dsh tl

dl ng nk nd nt ä ö ü eu, oi au, ow, ou

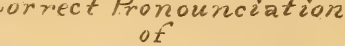
ay ui russian vowel i un um se si

sa so su as os us rei rau reu, roi, roy.

ch

to, tu, too, tuf, fri, pri, frai, prai, for, su d

Correct Pronounciation of Shorthand-Letters when in Universal Use.



pronounced like Germ. „a", Engl. „a" in „a"rm".

" " " " „a" „a" „f„a"t"

" " " " „i" „i" „g„i"rl"

" " " " „a" „a" „m„a"te"

" " " " „i" „i" „„i"n"

" " " " „g" „g" „„g"old"

" " " " „ts" „ts" „fi„ts"

" " " " French „u", „eu"

" " " " Engl. „y" in „y"ou"

" " " " „o" „o" „n„o""

" " " " „oo" „oo" „f„oo"l"

" " " Russian vowel „u" in „mu"

" " " Germ. „ü" Engl. „y" „ „m„y""

" " " " „ü" „oy" „ „b„oy""

" " Russ. „ß" „ „z"

The other letters are pronounced almost alike in all languages. Therefore they need no illustration.

Joining and Spelling

narrow = n a r o n =) 1 1 a = ∪ 2 2 r = . 3 3 o = ⌣ 4 4

couple = k o pl k = (1 1 o = ⌣ 2 2 pl = ⁊ 3 3

trouble = t r o bl t = (1 1 r = . 2 2 o = ⌣ 3 3 ⁊ = bl 4 4

gas = g a s g = (1 1 a = ∪ 2 2 as = 0 3

those = th o s th = (1 1 o = ⌣ 2 2 s = ∪ 3 3

Superfluous letters always to be omitted. c changed to „k" or „s" according to pronounciation. One letter falls in in the other and still every letter is as legible as if plainly written out in longhand. Foreign languages must be written strictly phonetically. A foreign word sounding like „naro" would be written „n". In English longhand spelling is maintained if possible and collisions of different words are avoided by using both phonetical and longhand-spelling. „my", may; me,), pl. to, two, too ⌣, ⌣, ⌣. In words of common conversation the „endoonsonant" can often be omitted.

„I need no gas" „ns" „d" omitted. –

First read and copy and then you will easily write.

The 10 Rules of Abbreviation

„H" expressed by striking the vowel too long.

„ear" „hear" „err" „her" „ere" „here"

„W" „ „ „ „ „ under the line

„e" „we" „ith" „with"

„F" at the beginning expr. by str. the vowel above the line

„ear" „fear" „ather" „father"

„F" AFTER A vowel „ „ „ cons. & vowel through or under

„li" „life" „ni" „knife"

„V" expr. by str. the vowel expressing „F" too long.

„ferry" „very" „life" „live"

„L" „ „ „ cons. & vowel above the line.

„tel" „te" „bi" „bill"

„N" (in, ine) „ „ turning cons. or vowel to the left.

„ma" „man" „men" „ten"

„M" (em, ame) „ striking the vowel too short or the cons. the right

„shame" „blame" „time"

„W" (in, een) „ breaking the conson. stem in the middle

„seen" „sin" „tin"

„WH" expr. by str. the vowel expr. ing „H" under the line

„where" „which"

Alphabetical Combinations.

(A) Consonants

In writing the consonants, you must pay all your attention to the top of the characters, and their length, for these are the only points of recognition.

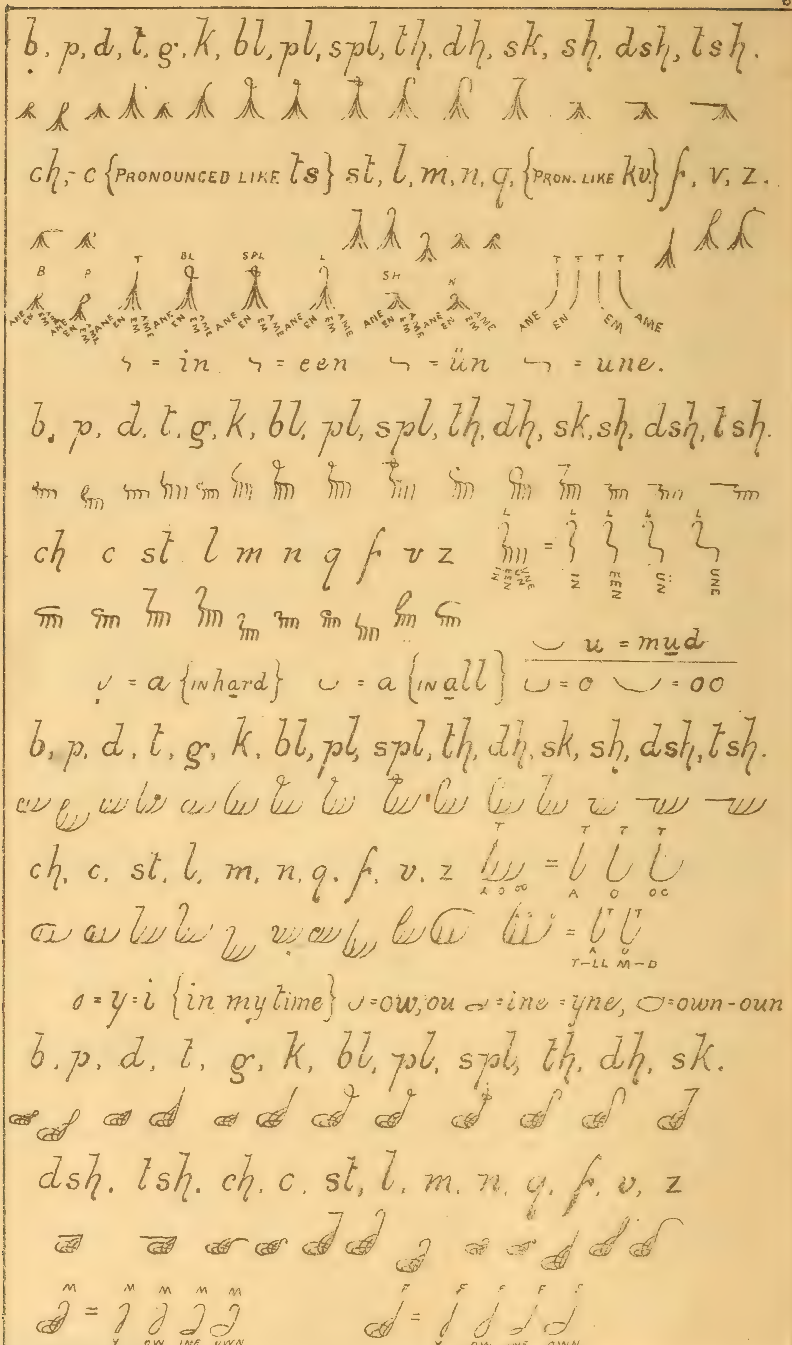
b, p, d, t, g, k, bl, pl, spl, th, dh.

sk, sh, dsh, tsh, ch, c(ts), st, l, m, n, q (kv).

f v z } All of them end with a straight line.

This line can be curved in different ways, which is used to express different syllables, and vowels, having an accent.

The following page shows you the various formations, of the end of these consonants, giving you about four (4) formations at a time, in each consonant, in the following manner:-


b, p, d, t, g, k, bl, pl, spl, th, dh, sk, sh, dsh, tsh.
ch, c {PRONOUNCED LIKE ts} st, l, m, n, q, {PRON. LIKE kv} f, v, z.
B P T BL SPL L SH N T T T T
ANE EN EM AME
= in = een = ün = une.
b, p, d, t, g, k, bl, pl, spl, th, dh, sk, sh, dsh, tsh.
ch c st l m n q f v z
L L L L L
IN EEN ÜN UNE
= a {in hard} = a {in all} u = mud
= o = oo
b, p, d, t, g, k, bl, pl, spl, th, dh, sk, sh, dsh, tsh.
ch, c, st, l, m, n, q, f, v, z
T T T T
A O OO
T-LL M-D
= y = i {in my time} = ow, ou = ine = yne, = own-oun
b, p, d, t, g, k, bl, pl, spl, th, dh, sk.
dsh, tsh, ch, c, st, l, m, n, q, f, v, z
M M M M M
Y OW INE OWN
F F F F F
Y OW INE OWN

= a (in hale) = ĕ (in tell) = e (in here)

b, p, d, t, g, k, bl, pl, spl, th, dh, sk, sh, dsh.

tsh, ch, c(ts), st, l, m, n, q, f, v, z

= ĕng (ĭng ung) = ing (ing ĭng)

b, p, d, t, g, k, bl, pl, spl, th, dh, sk, sh, dsh,

tsh, ch, c(ts), st, l, m, n, q, f, v, z

= enk (ĭnk, unk) = ink (ink, ĭnk)

b, p, d, t, gk, bl, pl, spl, th, dh, sk, sh, dsh,

tsh, ch, c, st, l, m, n, q, f, v, z

= ang = ong = ung.

b, p, d, t, g, k, bl, pl, spl, th, dh, sk,

sh, dsh, tsh, ch, c, st, l, m, n, q, f, v, z.

= = = tang, tongue, tŭngue, tank, tonk tunk a.s.o.

= end , = ind

= , , = lend

= and = ond, = und .

= = = land

= ent = int = ant = ont = unt.

= lent = lint = lant = lont = lunt a.s.o.

= an , = on , = oon

= plan

= arn = orn = urn

= born

= anr, = onr = unr

= , , = banner

= irn = ern = arne (afrw)

= stern

= = = = birn, bern, barne

-al, -ol, -ul, -el, -ale, -ele, -ill, -ile etc. etc.

ball, tall, call, = steale, = vile = mile

= bail, = tail etc. etc.

-arl, -orl -url -erl -arle -erle etc. etc.

= girl, = curl, = pearl.

-alr, -olr, -ulr, -elr, -alre etc etc.

= tailor, = bailor , color etc. etc.

-af, -of, -uf, -ife -efe -afe, etc.

= cough, = laugh, = knife, = life = leaf,

= loaf, = tough etc. etc.

-ave, -ave, -ove, -uv, -ive, -eve etc. etc.

= leave = dove, = give = liver

= safe = save = sane = sefn = seven

= eleven, etc. etc.

-am -om -um, oom, ime -eame etc.

= dim, = doom, = bloom, = time,

= lime, = steam etc.

-irm, -arm -orm urm

= firm = farm = storm = fämr.

= fŏmr etc. etc.

= fend = frĕnd = font = front etc.

{B} VOWELS.

In writing the vowels you must pay all your attention to the **bottom** *of the characters, and the manner of their going* **up**.

= ay = a = ah , = ĕ = ē, = ă = ä

= o = u = oo . = o = ow = ou, = ī

= oi.

= ha = ho, = hu = he,

= how = hi = hay = hĕ etc.

= fa = fo = fu = fē = fay

= va = vo = vu = ve = vay

= wa = wo = wu = we = way

= wha = who = whu = whē = whay

= abe, = ob = ub = oob etc. etc.

= ade = ate = ot = hot = hit etc.

= ev = ave = eve = ive = hive.

= wave = weve = we have = fever

= able = äbl

= aple = ospl

= gospel = noble = triple etc.

Introductory Words.

There are about 200 words which make up more than half of a speech, in any language. By paying attenlion to these words, you can learn to take down the words of the most rapid speaker. We have introduced a new method of phrasing, both easier to learn, and shorter to write, than the one taught in the old systems. You can learn this new way of phrasing, only, by taking a few private lessons from the author, whose terms are very reasonable. It will probably take quite a long time until the phrasing of our system will be published, for we will do it only, after our system is generally known all over the United States.

Still we will give you, in this place, a few hints about some of the introductory words.

We call introductory words, the articles, prepositions, some auxiliary verbs, some adverbs, and conjunctions, viz:- the, of, to, too, that, there, is, was, would, will, can, and, etc; and their corresponding words, in any of the other living or dead languages. We do not use any strict word signs, which are burdensome for the student, but we give the general rule, to write every word, so that it is pronounced in the quickest way. Abbreviations are allowable only so far as to retain the legibility, for the average person. viz:- We write ⸗b instead of be ⸗fe = if he ⸗ = if I. We use only a few signs for a very few of the most frequently occuring words, viz:- the ⸗ to = ⸗ too = ⸗ ⸗ = ted ⸗ = dēd did and we often leave out end consonants, ⸗ = last ⸗ = overmuch etc.

LESSON I.

The best way to learn this system is to first copy all lessons without trying to translate from longhand into shorthand. After you have written down 2 or 3 times the first lesson you can pass to the second although there might be a few words or signs which you did not understand. Go on in the same way to the last lesson and then go back to the first and repeat it once more to the end. You ought to repeat it three or four times. Finally you will not only know everything thouroughly, but your hand will also be accustomed to the Shorthand-Signs. You must never try to write your lessons too quick, but you must always write them slowly and carefully. Exactness is what you want first. Quick writing will come all alone by and by. A monthly paper is published in order to keep you progressing.

in shorter ways of writing. Do not fail to subscribe for it.

(Repeat page 5)

Copy every sign exactly. Write them carefully within the same length and form and proportion as is prescribed here.

blame, came, name, lame, fame, shame, tame, same, game,

pain, vain, cane, dane, sane plain, main, claim, clam, sam.

Before writing down a shorthand-word you must pay attention to the accented vowel. The consonants before the accented vowel are slanting down; those after it are slanting up. f.i cooked. = c=K =oo = K = d = accented vowel. = slanting down = slanting up.

Lesson III.

(Repeat page 6)

sin, seen, pin, bin, pie, dye, tie, lye,
nigh, fight rye, sigh, row, bow, cow, plow
fine, vine, sign, lion, pine, dine, fountain
stout, tight, bite, night, might, sight, like,
shout, about, dined, mind, find, found. etc.

= sl = r = you

thin, by, gin, papa, mama, shoe, do,
go, toe, low, no, blow, show, slow, sligh,
bar, bore, nor, tore, shore, you, pure,
cure, view, clew.

= wing = ink = end = went = winter

= sa, = so = as, = os, = oos = is = ces

= alas = boss, = choose, = kiss

= es = ase = case = less etc.

Lesson III.

(Repeat page 7)

„ / " after a vowel expresses „ d "

„ / " „ „ „ „ „ t "

„ / " standing alone or before or after a downwards written consonant means „ a ", as pronounced in „ mate ".

/. aid, / = ate, / = hate

= g (as pronounced in gold) = K, = l

= s = pl = bl, = th = sh

= dsh, = tsh = tl = fl, = ä

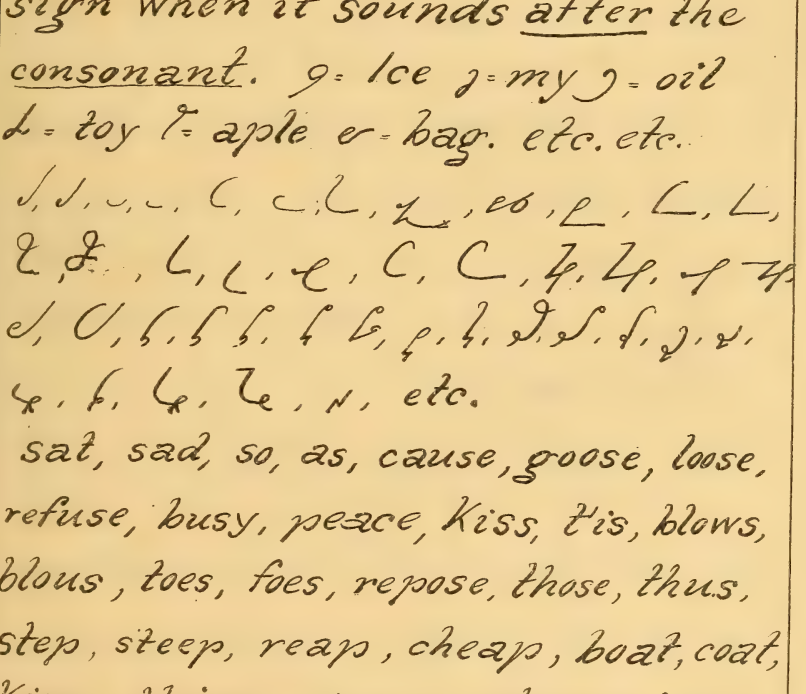
= i = ow = oi = ch (Germ. a Spa)

If you find in the Alphabet 2 signs for one consonant then the rule is to use the first sign when the consonnant sounds <u>before</u> the vowel, and the second sign when the consonant sounds <u>after</u> the vowel. = table, , blow, , Cook, = care, = book, = flock = coat etc.

= bl = blow = table = first bl " = 2nd bl.

Lesson III.

If you find in the Alphabet two signs for one vowel, then you use the first sign when the vowel sounds <u>before</u> the <u>consonant</u> and the 2nd sign when it sounds <u>after</u> the <u>consonant</u>. ɡ = Ice ɡ = my ɡ = oil
ɡ = toy ɡ = aple ɡ = bag. etc. etc.



sat, sad, so, as, cause, goose, loose, refuse, busy, peace, Kiss, t'is, blows, blous, toes, foes, repose, those, thus, step, steep, reap, cheap, boat, coat, King, thing, sing, sink, seeing, pink, link, blong, song, thank, monkey, donkey, drunk, crank, trunk, strong, drink. etc. etc.

Lesson IV.

(Repeat page 8)

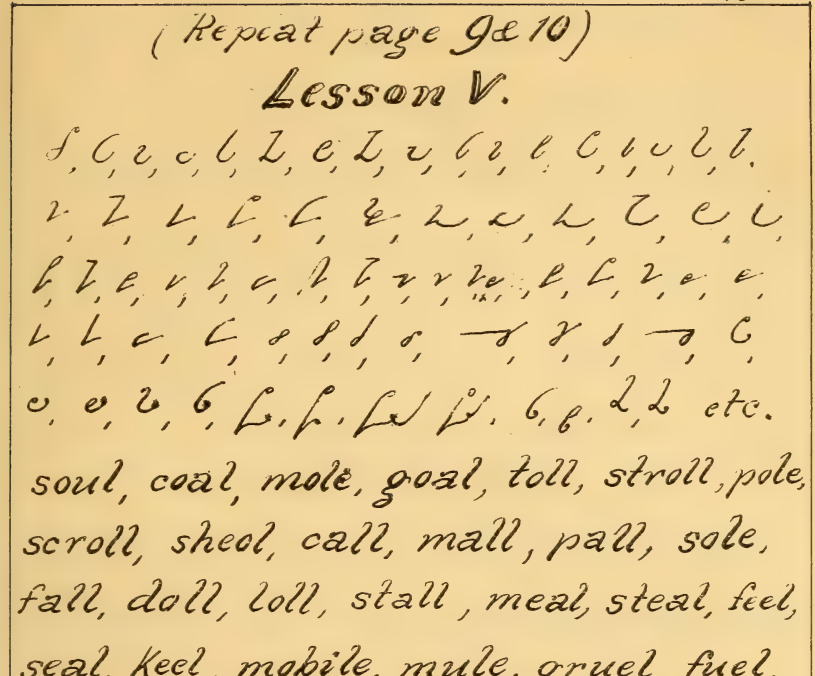
depend, deepend, dandy, candy, splendid, lend, amendement, band, planed, blunder, thunder, lightening, fiend, friend, done, fun, man, can, ran, moon, saloon, noon, corn, born, barn, foreign, mourner, turner, tyrant, pioneer, corner.

grant, grand, frontier, strong, strike, try, pride, bright, tight, fight, crank, drank, plant, slanting, planting, cline, tryin, fryin, brown, crown, thrown, drowned.

= print, = printing. = throwing.

(Repeat page 9 & 10)

Lesson V.



soul, coal, mole, goal, toll, stroll, pole, scroll, sheol, call, mall, pall, sole, fall, doll, loll, stall, meal, steal, feel, seal, keel, mobile, mule, gruel, fuel, school, pool, fool, vail, stail, pail, dail, lail, gail, gale, scale, shale, nail, mail, quail, pill, sill, mill, quill, bill, fill, till, gill, kill, bile, pile, tile, quile, child, mild, file, chyle, sorrel, quarrel, barrel, moral, carrol, serve, saver, servant, served, carm.(an) parm.(an) landl(ady) landlor(d). etc.

Translation of pages b & c & d

[illegible]

1) [illegible]

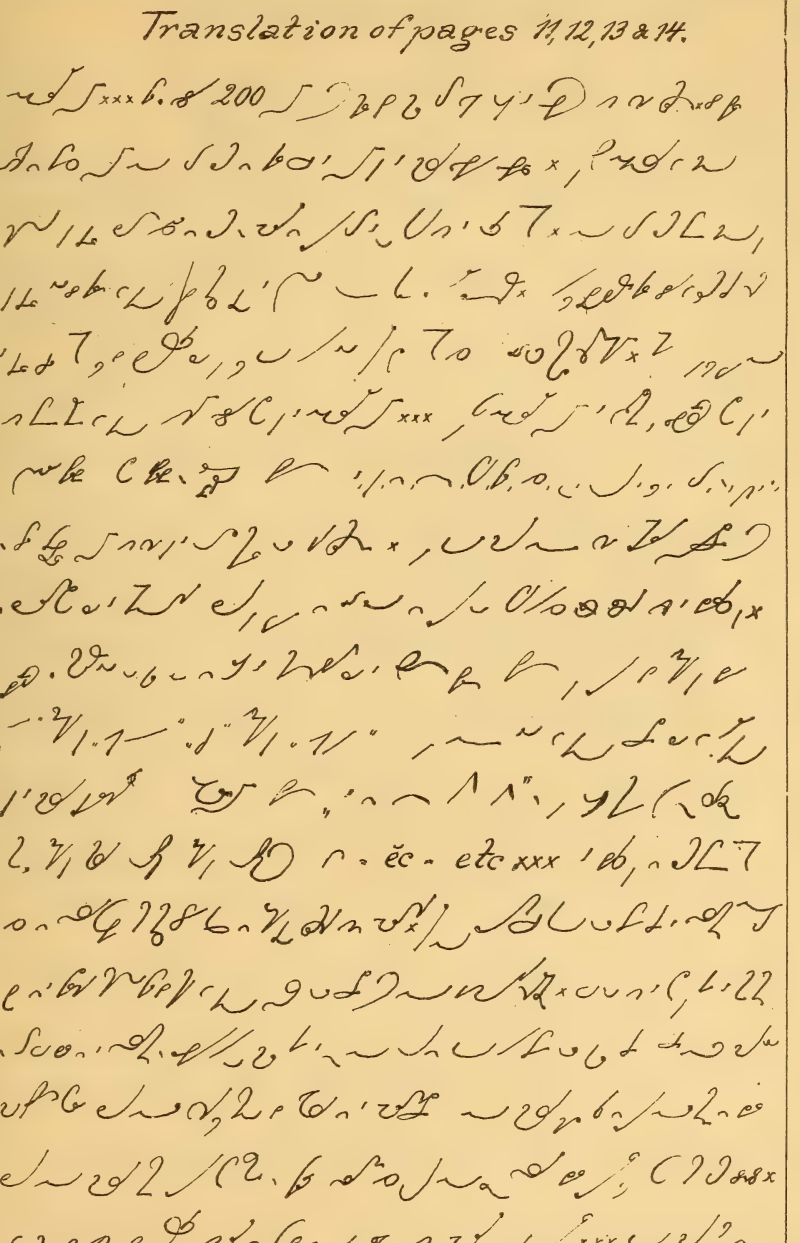
[illegible]

[illegible]

2) [illegible]

3) [illegible]

Translation of pages 11, 12, 13 & 14.



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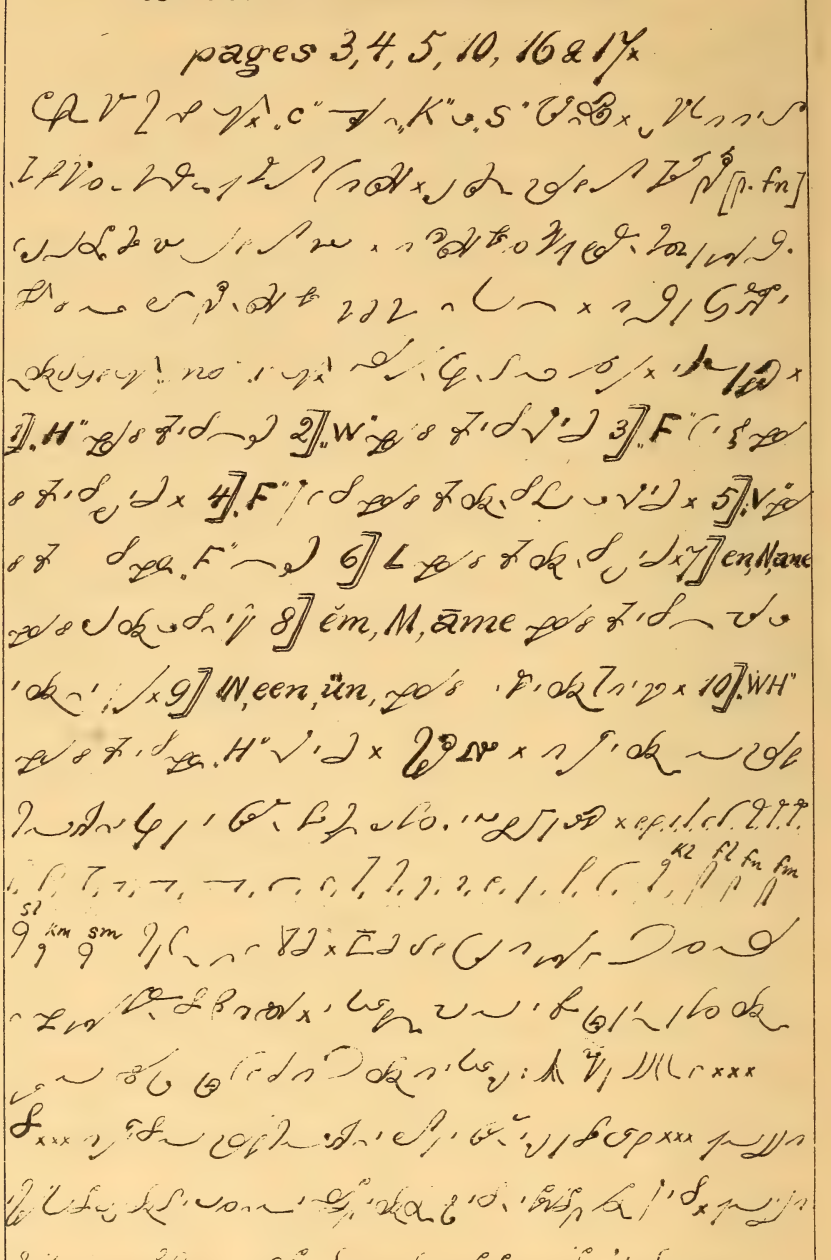
Translation of Rules in pages 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 & 17.



CORRESPONDENCE.

After having copied the above pages many times especially the last pages, you ought to commence at once regular correspondence in Universal Shorthand with the author, who will always answer your letters gladly and who will correct all your mistakes. Please enclose a stamp in your letter for the authors answer. You will do good to state to the author your nationality, age and occupation and he will give you good advices as to the profitable use of this new art in your special case. If you are a clerk and if you intend to use this system with your principal or if you studied it in order to earn some money in your leisure time, if you have children and you studied this system in order to try to derive from it some benefit for your darlings,

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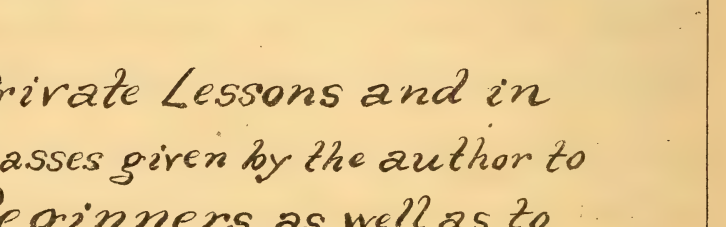
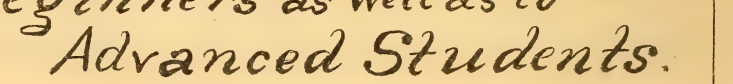


Private Lessons and in Classes given by the author to Beginners as well as to Advanced Students.

Terms reasonable ...

Adress A. Rudy 212 12th street San Francisco.



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